Oral History Interview with
Pat McIntosh

Cal Poly Pomona University Library

Pat McIntosh Summary

Pat McIntosh was born in Missouri and moved with her family to California when she was 13 years old. She attended Puente High School and University of California, Berkeley. She left college after three years to marry William "Bill" McIntosh and they would go on to have five children. The McIntosh family moved to San Luis Obispo in 1951 when Bill was hired to teach at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. After a few years, Bill was transferred to Cal Poly's southern satellite campus, known as the Voorhis Campus, in San Dimas. The Voorhis Campus would eventually become the separate university Cal Poly Pomona. Pat was heavily involved in the Cal Poly Women's Club and describes the Club's various activities, including fundraisers for student scholarships. She discusses women faculty and staff members from the campus' early days, the Student Wives' Club, and the P.H.T. –"Pushing Hubby Through"—ceremony that the Club arranged for the wives of graduating students.

Subject Headings

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona—History
Women in higher education

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Pat McIntosh

May 17, 2001

Interview Conducted by Tracey Beatty
Transcribed by Livia Lozoya

PM: I attended [inaudible] Sacred Heart [inaudible], until we moved from Missouri to California, and then I entered high school here. I very much enjoyed my convent years; some girls don't, but I did because it kept away from all the bickering that my family was going through. My mother and dad were wonderful to me, they never spoke ill of each other in *my* presence, so I—I'm very grateful for that. But it gave me [pause] a little different perspective.

I appreciate public schools. My whole family is involved in public schools. Yet, I have to admit that having gone to a convent, I can also appreciate private schools. More so than my husband can, if you were to ever ask him he would never say those words [*laughs*]. Anyway, we moved to California and I entered high school at the age of 13, and graduated from what was then Puente High School, it's now La Puente. We were the PUHS Warriors, which is a certain problem because when the PU bus used to roll onto campuses, they would say, "Here comes ol' PU"—[*laughs*]. Anyway, I loved going to La Puente, it was a great place to go, although at the time, it seemed like we were so small, my graduating class was 52, but, on the other hand, in retrospect, I realized I knew everybody. I knew everybody on campus.

TB: Very small huh?

PM: Most of them were all my friends, there were a few who were not, but it was easy to be very involved in everything. You weren't classified as this group or that group; you participated in everything. And I got a great education, went from La Puente, or Puente as it was in those days, to the University of California, Berkeley, where I met my husband, who was actually the son of my superintendent in high school [*laughs*], which is of course how I met him.

Bill had been in the Navy, and was back completing his senior year, so, we probably would never have met, had it not been for that because he's eight years older than I, and that was enough of an age difference that we probably would never have been in the same school set-up, but because he was a senior when I was a freshman, his father exhorted him to look out for the little girls from La Puente, being the big upperclassman. And he looked out for me alright, he married me, so [*laughs*], anyway—

TB: Was that acceptable during that time?

PM: Oh yes, we didn't get married immediately, of course, he graduated before we married, and I was a sophomore, and then I continued onto school after we were married, so… We went to Cal [University of California, Berkeley], and then he got his first job teaching at Richmond High School, but he really didn't like that particularly well, and he came back to work on his doctorate. And Cal Poly came up to interview prospective teachers at Cal, and he went in for the

interview, thinking, "I'll never make this," so he was very relaxed. You know, "I haven't a chance, a snowball's chance in hell of getting this!" [*laughs*] So he went into the interview completely relaxed and therefore got it!

So, we moved to San Luis Obispo, in 1952, '51, '52, in that area, and we were there for approximately 2 ½ years. And then the opportunity to come down here was open, because Bill's father, who was the Superintendent of Schools here, had a very serious automobile accident and it was decided he probably had a very short time to live. [Pause] As a consequence, Bill decided, being the older member of the family, he should be here for his mother's sake, so we picked up from San Luis Obispo and moved back home. And he began teaching at Cal Poly, which was at that time in Voorhis, so he taught at Voorhis and we've been here ever since.

TB: Also the campus he taught at—

PM: On Voorhis Campus…

TB: The Voorhis Campus, and this section around here?

PM: Well, the Voorhis Campus, which was Cal Poly at that time, the Cal Poly that we know of now, of course, Pomona, was just in the process of being built. The beautiful homes, the Kellogg home, and the manor house, and that sort of thing were there, but there were no faculty buildings. So, he was in the first group of faculty to teach, on the Pomona—

TB: One of the first, huh?

PM: Oh yes, at Pomona.

TB: Wow.

PM: And, so, you know, we've seen the school grow enormously, from its infancy, so to speak.

TB: That's wonderful! [Pause] What did he teach?

PM: Mathematics. He taught Mathematics. And as a matter of fact, when he came down here, he *was* the Math department. There was none other. Voorhis had a small campus; there were about 400 students altogether, and they had one man from Ag [Agriculture] who taught some Ag Math, and one man from Engineering, cause Engineering was very small at that time—

[*Phone rings*]

PM: Excuse me—

TB: So, Mathematics, huh?

PM: Mm-hmm.

TB: What other programs were up there, during that time?

PM: Well, we had a very strong Ag program. It was principally, at that time, an agricultural school. And Julian McPhee, who was the President at the school at that time, had this hands-on approach. His theme was "Learn by doing." And so the youngsters who went to Cal Poly, particularly the first year that we were at Voorhis, we had no graduating classes at that time. You took your first two years, and then eventually your first three years, but your graduating year you went to San Luis Obispo. And it eventually worked out that they had sufficient number of students and sufficient number of courses that they could offer a graduate degree here. But when we first attached ourselves to Voorhis, the graduating seniors went to San Luis Obispo. [**TB:** Wow, I didn't--] Isn't that interesting.

TB: That is very interesting!

PM: The first graduation ceremonies that they had at Voorhis, I was very involved with the [Cal Poly] Women's Club at the time, which was in its infancy, and we had the reception right on campus, and we were the ones that provided the cake and the punch for about the 50 students who graduated that year [*smiles*]. And we went to the baccalaureate, which was held in the outside Greek theater there on Voorhis, and then of course, from the baccalaureate services to the graduation services, which were held the following day.

It was an interesting situation; being a small school, the Women's Club was very active in supporting the students. And the majority of students at that time were returning servicemen. Remember, this was right after the Second World War, this was in the early '50s that we're talking about. And so, most of the young men who came to go to school there were on GI bills, of some variety, and they had young wives. And they had a housing unit there for the young married students, and most of them had young children. So, one of our principle reasons for being was to provide food and clothing for these young families. We had a babysitting program that allowed them to call upon us—

TB: Wait, the Women's Club did all that?

PM: The Women's Club did that. Mm-hmm. Our fundraisers at that time went to a loan fund; we created loan funds, so these young men could borrow money from, what is now the Aids office, was not called the Aids office in those days, but nevertheless it was there, so that they had emergency needs, we aren't talking large sums of money here now, but remember back in those days a student went to school for $25 a quarter.

So, the first year that I was President, which was in 1956, we created the first scholarship. We decided to create a scholarship fund, and that scholarship fund took birth with the funds that we raised in 1956. Now, our idea was that we were going to provide a scholarship for women, because we had been told women were coming to campus. And, at that point, there were no scholarships available for women at all. Most of the—unless of course they went through Agriculture, or something like that—but the idea of getting a teacher scholarship, or a scholarship for English, or something of that nature, was not there. It was created around DuBois Haven[?], if you will. There was a joke in those days—Julian McPhee had six daughters, and

they said that Cal Poly San Luis Obispo had women before we did down here, but this campus would never have women until all six daughters were married. Well, I'm sure it was a joke but coincidentally, the year after his last daughter got married, we got women at Cal Poly Pomona [*laughs*]. So say what you will, it worked out that way.

Anyway, we worked very hard to create the scholarship fund. We had two bridge parties, we sold cakes and cookies on campus, we actually sold homemade cakes and cookies on campus. By the way they were eagerly sought after, we had no problem selling them. We did all these little rinky-dink things to raise money, and we were so proud of ourselves because at the end of the first year, we had raised $150. Now that $150 didn't go for another year, because unfortunately we didn't have women until the next year. But in the year that Gene Belman came in his presidency, they did create a women's division at Cal Poly Pomona. And as a consequence, we were able to award that very first scholarship to one young woman who attended there. And that $150 paid her whole tuition for three quarters, and allowed her $50 for books. Now, you know that seems incredible today, doesn't it, it really does.

TB: Yeah.

PM: But, that was back in the '50s, and that's what money did for you in those days.

Well, of course, we went on from there, to the place where we now have raised about like $250,000, through the intervening years, that we have given in scholarship. And, women, of course, have now taken a very important place in our [inaudible], as you know yourself.

TB: That is wonderful! I mean, you've basically answered what Cal Poly did for women. What are they doing for women today? I mean, as far as the Women's Club—

PM: Well, women, I think, are in every division today—

TB: Yeah.

PM: I don't think there's any restrictions on them, as there really wasn't then either. But the thing is, women, for the most part, didn't come into Ag. You know, we didn't have Dr. Melinda Burrill, who is teaching in Ag now. We didn't have the women who were teaching in the P.E. department and so forth; we just had men! The first women who came on campus were in the Social Sciences. We had a couple of women who, by the way, were members of our group, who taught in the English department. And gradually, other women appeared in other areas until where it's a very well-integrated faculty now. But in those days, it wasn't. They were mostly men, and, interestingly enough, they had a very active faculty club, which was all men. So, when the first women professors came on campus--and I'm talking professors now, not staff. We had a lot of women in staff who were, of course, very valuable to us too, and Irene Ludlow was a case in point, she has been here for a long, long time, and she's a wonderful person, everybody loves Irene. And we incorporated those into our women's group, so our Cal Poly women were not just wives, as initially were thought of, but they were staff members, and then later on, as soon as we had women professors, they joined our group because there was no area for them in the faculty club. Now that changed too, eventually, but it didn't change immediately.

TB: That's a long time!

PM: No, it took a while. It took a while. So, there is a gender gap. I think it's pretty much resolved today. I don't think there's any hesitancy to [**TB:** No!] accept women in any department today. But initially, it was—there was a problem. I don't know if people say 'problem'—there certainly was a gap.

TB: As far as in the '60s there was a problem, or currently today? Or…

PM: Well, I think there was a problem in the 60s, but then, that's 40 years ago, so let's say that by now I think that's resolved.

TB: So, the Women's Club made an improvement as far as women?

PM: Well, I don't know if they made an improvement, but they certainly gave them a home. And by creating scholarship for women students, we made a break in the dike[?]. And then, of course, Title IX came through, and to say that you were creating scholarships for one gender alone was a "no-no." We had our wrists slapped, so we backed up on that, and said "that's perfectly true," we ought to be an equal opportunity organization, so our scholarships now are available for both men and women. But, we had done what we set out to do initially, which was provide scholarships for women where there were none.

TB: Because I did my report also on the Student Wives Club, are you familiar with that? Or do those correlate together?

PM: Well, the Student Wives Club in the early years were very active, and the Women's Club provided for them, on graduation time, a PHT ceremony. Did you hear about the PHT?

TB: Yes, I did. I've read about that.

PM: Okay. And that of course was "Pushing Hubby Through." And the day before the actual graduation, we had a graduating ceremony! And all the wives of the graduating seniors were given a diploma, and they walked through a graduation line, and were given a reception following that too, for their PHT. So, we recognized them because we thought they were a very valuable part of our campus. And they were! They were the support, and many of them worked full-time so that their husbands could go to school, and that sort of thing, and we certainly recognized that too.

TB: Did the Women's Club have any sort of program like that, or—

PM: Well, that's what we created for them, see the PHT ceremony was a Women's Club program. It was devised and utilized by the Women's Club. In 1956, when I had my first presidency, we had a very elaborate ceremony at Voorhis, and I wrote a little commendation for each graduating senior's wife, in which I gave her credit for her PHT in a specific field. If she was working, she got a business degree, if she was a homemaker, she got a home economist

degree, and we created little scenarios. And I was very proud of myself; I thought I had done a marvelous job. And Henry House, who was the Registrar, came up to me afterwards, and he said, "Pat, you tell Bill he wrote a nice ceremony." And I have never forgiven Henry for that, because Bill had absolutely nothing, whatsoever, to do with the creation of that! [*laughs*] You see, you have problems, even yet, with men assuming men have more power than women, or more whatever. [*laughs*] Henry was married to a very, and *is* married to a very outgoing, gregarious lady who has tremendous chutzpa herself, named Betty, and he knew better. But, [*laughs*], it was one of those things.

TB: So, what was his—did he teach at Cal Poly?

PM: He was the Registrar; he did not teach classes at that time. Interestingly enough, Henry was a Cal Poly graduate who went into the service and then came back and was affiliated with Cal Poly and the faculty. There were a number of young men who went from one side of the fence to the other in the early years.

TB: How was it to be a faculty wife during that time? Was it important, prestigious?

PM: Well, it was part of a family. We were so small, numbers-wise, that you felt very much part of a family. Now, I was the same age as most of those student wives, and our family was as young as their families, in those days, so many times I would go on campus and people would assume I was a student wife, and I loved that, I thought that was great support.

But, there is a difference between the school now, and the school then, simply from size alone. I mean, our math department at the time we came, as I say, was built! I was the wife of the math department! Now there are 45, 50 members in the math department alone, something of that number. And so, it's an entirely different world. Our dinners—Julian McPhee believed in having dinners; he was very interested in the faculty getting to know each other, having social events, and that was one of the things that the Women's Club was supposed to do. We were supposed to host dinners for the entire campus, for the entire faculty and for the entire staff, so that [McPhee] would support us from the standpoint of—he would offer money to get us started, he would give us places to go, he would provide the flowers, he would have his printing department print up the invitations and so forth, because he felt that a unified campus was beneficial. And he used us as the conduit to get these things started and done. Now, of course, as we got bigger and bigger and bigger, the campus no longer did that, and then, of course, eventually the two campuses split. When he died, it caused the division.

TB: What type of events was the Women's Club involved with? Were there any fashion shows, or—

PM: No, no, we never had—

TB: Luncheons?

PM: We had luncheons, we had dinners, we had these fundraisers for the student wives in the early years. We then, as the campus grew and we moved from Voorhis—and Voorhis eventually

was shut down completely, the campus was sold—and all the emphasis was placed on Cal Poly Pomona then. For a number of years, there were a number of citrus classes, these citrus development and citrus culture classes were still held at Voorhis. But, I don't know, in the '60s Voorhis was sold and everything moved to Cal Poly in Pomona, and our growth began, and so our whole demeanor became much more sophisticated, instead of having little dinners together, 40 or 50 or 60 people. We began to have dinner dances, and they were very elegant; we went to restaurants that could provide us a ballroom and we had formal affairs, and this again was emphasized because Julian McPhee thought it was very important that we continue doing this. But we finally got really too big to do that, and our fundraisers began to take parts in fashion shows then, which were distinctly fundraisers, they were not for entertainment as much as they were to bring outside money in. In other words, our members attended, but we brought in as many guests as we could who would buy tickets to this sort of thing. And so, it was very important to us, because, I mean, by this time we were giving five or six thousand dollars a year in scholarships, so we had to have money coming in to offset that. So, we would have two or three fashion shows, or we would have one fashion show during the year, and then perhaps an auction of some sort, a silent auction.

We had a variety of different ways to raise money. Our groups, for example, our Women's Club divided itself not only into one nucleus, but in interest groups. We had a bridge group, we had a garden group, we had a gourmet group, for a period of time, we had a theater and arts group; and almost each one of those individual sections did something in the way of fundraising. For example, our book group that still exists meets once a month, we generally go to someone's home for lunch or out to lunch, and now most of us are retired, so we have lunches available. In the earlier years, none of us were available at noon, but now we can. And there we all give reviews of books we've read, and if they're our books, we place them on the table for anyone to borrow. If you should borrow a book from me, for example, you contribute to me a dollar. And everybody who borrows a book gives a dollar, and then those dollars are collected, and they go to the scholarship fund. So each group, the bridge group for example, they don't gamble, but everybody who plays contributes a dollar when they come in, and that dollar goes into a kitty and at the end of the year, the bridge group gives a sum of money to the scholarship fund. So, each group has its own way of contributing, in addition to the center focus.

TB: Even today they're doing that?

PM: Oh yeah.

TB: That is so wonderful! And is there different fundraising, or scholarships, or does it matter?

PM: Well, if you go to the Aid Center, there are a number of Cal Poly scholarships that are given. Now, [pause] this is where it gets political. In the past few years, the emphasis has been that the groups with any attachment to Cal Poly, that create trust funds for scholarships, are encouraged to do so through the [Cal Poly Pomona] Foundation. The Foundation is principally invested in the stock market. So, if the stock market does very well, then the funds you have invested may do well. But if the stock market does not, funding may go down. Now we were convinced by certain individuals to take our money from the [Cal Poly Pomona] credit union, which is where we had it, and put it into Foundation. In fact, we were more or less told we had

to. And that, I think, has been rather tragic, because we had been giving five, six, seven thousand dollars a year in scholarships. The year that we invested in the Foundation, were told we would have, in all this wonderful interest and matching funds given us, on the contrary, we invested something like $20,000, and we lost about $4,000. So not only did we not give but one scholarship that year, we lost the additional $4,000 we would have given, due to the fact that this funding was invested in stocks that did not do well. I'm not very happy about that [*laughs*], but I don't know what we can do.

TB: So, what are they doing as far as—how are they keeping their funding down now? Is there a special—

PM: Our funding of last year, our group ceased to be active as a Women's Club, because we found it was very difficult to get people together, and so we did a sort of a last gasp thing; we said that this is our 50th anniversary of existence. We wanted to raise money, enough that we could create a $10,000 grant. And so, we did that; we wrote letters, we did what we could do, and we managed to contributions to raise $10,000, which went into funds. [*laughs*] This year, we turned over the controls of that to the Aids office, the Financial Aids office, and we will be working with them in the selection of the recipient.

One of our previous presidents, Hugh [O.] La Bounty, had worked up through the years; Gwen [La Bounty] and Hugh came to Cal Poly shortly after Bill and I did. Gwen and I started way back in Voorhis working together for the Women's Club, when we were both just fledgling instructors' wives. And eventually, Hugh became president, and when Hugh became president, Gwen was a wonderful first lady. She was very cooperative with us, she did all she could to encourage our receptions—we would hold a reception in the Spring of the year and our recipients were invited to a tea, in the Fall we would have a welcoming luncheon, and for a short period of time I used to be instrumental in taking one of the Poly Wagons, and we would go with the new faculty wives that would come, and I would take them on a Poly Wagon tour around the campus and point out the areas: the swimming pools, the Ag [Agriculture] department, where you could buy fruits and vegetables, the slaughter house, the abattoir, if you will [*laughs*], on up the hill through Kellogg West, and the Health Center, and so forth, because most of the women, particularly in those days, were kind of overwhelmed by Cal Poly. It's a beautiful campus, it's a gorgeous campus, but it's rather large. And it has a lot of facilities that they don't know exist. The library, it has a wonderful library, it has a great theater group, it has all these various things that the wives could use, and were not aware of, that they could use. So, this was a service that was provided for a time.

TB: They did not know of it, or—

PM: Well, if your husband, or wife as the case may be, whomever it is comes on campus, your first introduction is to your department in your buildings, and where you park your car, and this sort of thing, and you don't really have time to take your significant other around the campus and say, "Hey honey, look, this is where you can buy corn, or this is where the hamburgers are sold," you know? There really isn't time to do that. So as part of the introduction to the campus, this was a service that we provided. But that fizzled out. New administrations do different things.

TB: Even currently today?

PM: Well, they don't do any of that now.

[inaudible]

TB: What is the Women's Club currently—are they working on anything today?

PM: Not really. As I say, our individual groups are still raising funds [**TB:** Uh-huh], and they will go into the basic funds that we have, which the Financial Aid department will still continue to use. We want to keep it alive; someday, maybe, we can find somebody who'll step forward and be president again, and rally the troops and get us all together. Barbara Dev, Dr. Dev, who teaches in the Chemistry department, whose husband also teaches in the Chemistry department, has been our president. She was our last active president, and through the last two years she has maintained the group, seen to it that we got together every year to give these scholarships, to be available when they had the president's reception, to man the tables, and to do the things that we could do, whatever we were asked to do, but Vasu, which is Dr. Dev's husband, is retiring, and she's considering retiring next year, so whether she will continue to be as active, I don't know.

TB: How long was she on campus?

PM: Oh, many, many, many years [*laughs*]. Barbara and I go back a long, long way. She's been here at least 30 years.

TB: So, today the Women's Club is just basically get-togethers—

PM: More or less, yes. The interest groups are probably the only thing that is left that is truly viable. And they still meet. The bridge group still meets at night, the book group still meets on the second Monday—

[inaudible]

TB: Well, you've answered a lot of my questions about family life, about how you were active on campus at Cal Poly. What would you say to women today, the women students currently going there today, as far as education lies?

PM: Women have a wonderful opportunity to do *anything* they want to do today. They can be fully involved in the business world, they can teach; it is difficult for young women today to be full-time mothers. I think it is very difficult. I look at my own daughters-in-law, I have five sons and no daughters, so I really have no, personal connection as far as girls are concerned, but I know that all my daughters-in-law, at some point, have worked. Two are still working, my one daughter-in-law has five daughters herself, and she worked all through my son's educational system, to put him through school, to help assist him. And when he finished and got his law degree, and opened his practice, and had sufficient money to do so, she went home and started raising five girls, which is a full-time job in itself. And I'm so glad she could do that. I'm so glad there was enough money to permit her to do that. My youngest son and his wife bought a house,

bought a car, furnished the house, and there is no way they could ever pay off the $50,000 in student loans that together they have, and the house payment that they have, and the car payment that they have if she didn't work! They have one perfectly darling little two-year-old boy, and she's expecting another child in July, and she would love nothing better than to stay home, and it just isn't in the cards. I mean she's got a nanny that comes in during the day that watches these youngsters, and she'll be home for maybe you know, six weeks, and then she'll be back at work because the financial structure of their life requires a double income. And I think this is true of most young people today. When my husband and I bought our first house, we paid $14,000 for it [*laughs*].

TB: On this house alone?

PM: Well, not this house, but the one previous to that, which was probably half of his working salary, but we could do it! We could do it, and we didn't have a whole lot, but we lived very comfortably. Today, you pay $300,000 for a house, or $200,000 for a house, and if you're a teacher, your beginning salary is twenty-eight to thirty-four thousand, how are you going to pay that off? You aren't, unless your wife works too. And it's a different world, it's a different world. So, I would say to young women today, get an education! Even if you marry and don't utilize it at once, *get it*, because it may very much be needed. And it gives you a tremendous self-confidence you have achieved in your own right. And I think that every young woman should do that if they can.

TB: Do you feel like you achieved when you graduated from Berkeley?

PM: Well, I never graduated; that's part of my problem. I went for three years, and then by that time, my husband had moved down here, and by then we had three children, and back then it wasn't quite so important. I regret it, that I didn't finish, but it hasn't hampered me. It hasn't hampered me because my particular expertise is lecturing. And I am an expert on Mark Twain, and so for a number of years, I was on a speaker circuit, which I enjoyed very much, but I got out of because this last child of mine appeared at the age of 40 [*laughs*], rather unexpectedly, and if you belong to a speakers' bureau, they call you up and say, "Pat, you will be at such-and-such place at two o'clock on Thursday," and you can't say, "I'm sorry, my son has the group[?], I can't make it." You go! So, I pulled out of that. Then interestingly enough, my number two son opened a law office, on a shoestring, and I said, "I'll volunteer to be your receptionist for the first six months." I could do that, I have pretty fair typing skills, phone-answering skills and that sort of thing. But at the end of six months, I was hired full-time, and so by then I knew about as much law as he did [*laughs*]! And I did all his briefs and things, so I worked for him for a period of about seven years. So, my training, even though I never graduated, certainly came into good stead.

TB: And I'm lucky[?] sure it did!

PM: Yeah, it did.

TB: What would you tell your future grandchildren[?], the way your granddaughters—

PM: But I don't think they could do it as easily today as I did it. I was fortunate; number one, not having to work when my boys were small, number two, having an ability which is relatively unique (how many people do you know that can lecture on Mark Twain? [*laughs*],) and I love to talk as you can tell, I have no stage fright as you can tell, and that goes hand in hand too. It gives you a boost if you're interested in that sort of thing. But I would tell every one of my grandchildren, and *have* told all of my granddaughters, education is a wonderful thing. Utilize it, create a future for yourself, whether you use it or not. [Inaudible], it's money in the bank.

TB: I believe that's very true.

[Pause]

PM: I was going to say that I think women still have a long way to go, because women's salaries are still not equal to those of men, generally speaking. You can give me individual cases where, of course they are. But basically speaking, women are still on a lower scale financially than men. That needs to be changed. Women also do still have glass ceilings. You can go so far in most structures and find suddenly that the top echelon jobs are men's. Now, part of that is women's fault. I've found that working with women is not always easy.

TB: Sure.

PM: Yeah, women are not always respective of one another. There is a little bit less networking and more backbiting. I myself have never been in the position of trying to achieve a position that I couldn't get unless I had to climb over someone else, so I don't know that, but I've watched my daughters-in-law go through it. And I have to say that women need to look to themselves too. It isn't an equal world, it isn't a fair world, we know that. We know there are still race problems, we know there are still ethnic problems, we know that minorities have to prove themselves over and over again, and that's not right. That isn't right. And hopefully that's the best thing education can offer, to my granddaughters, your daughter, whomever, that there should be no barriers.

TB: Of course!

PM: There should be none.

TB: What do you feel the future of women is gonna—how it's gonna impact us?

PM: We're going to have a president of the United States who's a woman someday, and I hope I live to see that day, because I honestly believe that *that* will be the best thing in the world in breaking down barriers. I sincerely believe that. India, which has a terrible record of women's abuse, nevertheless has had a prime minister who is a woman. Now, Indira Gandhi was perhaps not the best prime minister that ever existed, but, by George, she was a woman, and she existed in India. Why can't we have a president of the United States who is a woman?

TB: Why do men feel like they're the barrier to women achieving and accomplishing?

PM: Because men are raised to believe they are superior, and I am confessing to the fact that I raised five male chauvinists [*laughs*]! And I didn't try to, but that's what happened [*laughs*]! All five of my sons would tell you that their mother is a free-thinking woman, but if they want advice, who do they turn to? Their father. But that's alright! Men bond with men.

TB: Did you feel alone while you were raising them, as far as the female point of view?

PM: Oh absolutely! But you know something that made me stronger. [Pause] Some women, maybe it wouldn't, but with me it did. You know, "don't you stand there and tell me I don't have the right to make this suggestion or this point of view!" [*laughs*]

End of Interview

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